

## Should a State Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors?

In your last issue Mr. Brown concluded his articles against Prohibition by taking the position that such a law would be impracticable, for two reasons: First, because it would be violated. Second, that it would not be enforced, for the want of public opinion to sustain it.

Prohibitionists do not expect a total suppression of the liquor traffic by legislation. There will be violation of law, as long as the human race exists; and we do not expect this to be an exception. But we do claim that there will be fewer violations under the prohibitory system than there are under the license law, and that the evil caused by the former will be too insignificant to be compared with the great injury inflicted upon us by the sale of intoxicating drinks. The question is, not whether it will force some men to disregard law, and to lose respect for the government, for the practicability of a measure is not determined by considering the disadvantages alone, but whether or not the advantages to be gained so far exceed the disadvantages as to justify the effort. It is in this way the practicability of the prohibitory laws is to be tested.

Now, sound and logical reasoning is very pretty—both to read and to hear—and I am surprised that Mr. Brown has never seen but very little of it in favor of this question, and whilst I do not profess to be an expert in that line, even when it is required, I would refer him to our able, concise and logical "plea for prohibition" by Dr. Hagood, President of Emory College, that has been placed in my hands in the last day or two.

Logic on the practicability of this law is of very little importance. It varies like the mist of morning, when placed by the side of the practical result to be seen in those places where the experiment has been made.

Let us begin near home. A correspondent in the *News and Courier*, writing from the little town of Wedgefield, Sumter county, on the results of prohibition there, says: "The bar-rooms closed up, and there has been no such curse here, or whiskey sold in any way since. Soon the talk of building a church and school house sprang up in the street. These have been realized with all their beneficent results, and other churches still are projected. The place has grown almost as by magic. Industry and thrift prevail. Lands have advanced in value in a ratio exceeding anything previously dreamed of in this country. Population has increased. A healthy moral tone prevails to such an extent that if a man of any respectability 'guts in whiskey,' as the common phrase is, he is ashamed to be seen about Wedgefield, for here public sentiment connects degradation with such a condition. And the course of events in this good way is decidedly onward."

A similar report comes from Marlboro county, where, amongst the many beneficent results, Judge Mackey says there was less crime there than in any county in the State.

Upon the authority of Rev. J. W. Lee, of Carrollton, Ga., in a letter dated April 24th, 1880, a portion of which appeared in the *Intelligencer* a few days ago, we have the result of the prohibitory law in that town in substance as follows: Before the liquor traffic was abolished the trade of the place was about \$200,000 a year, now it is \$500,000. The \$300,000 that was spent for whiskey prior to 1875 is now spent in building houses, improving stock, draining lands and paying taxes. The farmers are nearly all out of debt. He says in a moral point of view that the result has been perfectly remarkable. The Solicitor of the Circuit says there is less crime in that county than in any other in the Circuit.

Its practicability has been thoroughly tested in Maine. Let me give a few facts as to its working there, taken from the *Christian Advocate*: "For the purpose of comparison, let us put Maine by the side of Massachusetts. In Massachusetts in 1879 there were in State prisons and jails 4,962 convicts, or one to every 460 of population. In Maine in 1879 there were in prisons and jails, exclusive of those imprisoned for violations of liquor laws, 400, or one to every 1,650 of population. In other words, the number of criminals in Massachusetts is three times as large in proportion as in Maine."

Is it possible for a man to furnish arguments more convincing than these facts, even though he possessed the logic of a Bowler? Reason and experience both teach that the benefits produced by prohibition are infinitely greater and more valuable to society than be the injury sustained by reason of its disregard, when enacted, by those who will sell liquor; and thus, its practicability is indisputably established.

It is mere conjecture to say that when such a law is enacted it will not be enforced for the want of public opinion to sustain it. We have the same right to say that it will be enforced. Some one may say that rum sellers violate the law when they sell behind a screen, or sell to minors and persons of intemperate habits, and yet you never hear of one being indicted for it; and Mr. Brown intimates that for this reason this will be the case when prohibitory laws are passed. No one will prosecute the offenders. Punishment for violating law should be, and generally is, proportioned to the nature of the offense committed, and is of such a character generally as is calculated to prevent it being repeated. In ordinary cases, then, there is an inducement to prosecute those who violate law. Such is not the case when we take violations of these minor restrictions placed upon the liquor seller into consideration. What inducement is there to prosecute him for selling behind a screen to a minor, &c.? Will it forfeit his license

and prevent him obtaining it again? No! He will simply pay the fine and then resume his business. Very little good, if any, would be accomplished even if prosecutions should be had until screens should be utterly annihilated, and no minor evil be able to buy a drink. The floodgates of intemperance would still be open. It would be equivalent to "stopping up the spigot and losing at the bung hole." This is the true reason why such violations go un-punished, and it is not because public opinion is not sufficiently strong against the license system. Let the law provide a punishment that is calculated to stop the evil, and numbers of men will be found in every community who will enforce it. By public opinion is meant nothing more than the views of the majority. If prohibitory laws are passed against the wishes of the majority, yet it would not be impracticable; for the minority, backed up by the machinery of the government, could and would overcome all opposition and enforce them.

Mr. Brown suggests that the Legislature should take the sale of strong drinks severely, and encourage in those who will drink the use of light beverages—such as ale, beer and wine—as a means of lessening intemperance. This is no new suggestion. It has been thoroughly tested, and as an argument against it we will see how it has worked where it has been tried. "California," says Commissioner Wells, "with her cheap wines for temperance, in the year ending June 30, 1887, sold fourteen times, per head, as much alcoholic stuff as Maine did, and more than any other State." A convention of the friends of temperance, of the same State, in October, 1886, resolved against wine growing. Conventions of congressional ministers and lay delegates, same month, reached the same result.

Now, let us look at the facts concerning domestic wines and their influence upon drunkenness in the countries where they are raised and made. It is stated that in Paris, the city of wine, where more wine is consumed than in any other city in the world, in 1893, there was consumed seven gallons distilled spirits for each man, woman and child; that she produced 1,086,000,000 gallons of wine in 1885, and yet consumed more brandy and other distilled liquors per head than any other nation on earth. This indicates that wine does not wean men from strong drink. Our author, J. Fenimore Cooper, says: "I have been more struck by drunkenness in the streets of Paris than in those of London." Horace Greeley wrote from Paris that "wine will intoxicate, does intoxicate; that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris and throughout France, is notorious and undeniable." Hon. Caleb Foote, of Salem, Mass., writing from Paris, after large investigations, "denies in toto the theory that the people of the wine-producing countries are sober." Rev. E. S. Lacy, of San Francisco, six months in Switzerland, a wine growing section, says: "Here more intoxication was obvious than in any other place it was ever my lot to live in." Cardinal Acton, Chief Judge of Rome, says: "Nearly all the crime in Rome originates in the use of wine."

It is a fact that the day will never be reached in this country when our Legislature and our people will encourage the use of wine as a substitute for liquor. The intemperate will still revel in his drunkenness, and the young be beguiled into habits of intoxication, for in almost every case the thirst originates with the wine cup. You might as well speak of quenching fire with oil, or of saving a man's life by killing a venomous serpent that is about to attack him, and leaving on his body innumerable leeches. You save him from instant death, but leave him in a condition where death is slow but inevitable.

Prohibition has fewer plausible objections than any other remedy. It will stop three-fourths of the drunkenness and nearly all the crime. Let its friends be bold and persevering, yet courteous, for it is not a war against individuals—and ere long the banner of victory will proudly wave over the ruins of the enemy.

H. G. SCUDDAY.

—Thirteen Indian mothers in Alaska confessed to a missionary that they had killed their girl babies to save them from the misery which they themselves suffered, and which is the lot of all women in most of the Indian tribes of that country.

—Four thousand seven hundred immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, Thursday, May 6th. At the close of business the recording clerk, who has to listen to each name and guess at its spelling, said he felt as though he had copied the directories of a half dozen German towns.

A Belgian peasant in the commune of Hayval lost a child and a cow in rapid succession. He believed that he was bewitched, and consulted a somnambulist, who advised him to baffle the evil spirits by burning the first woman who should enter his house on the following day. He went home, lighted a fire, and prepared a warm reception for the expected visitor. She happened to be a neighbor, who brought him a message from Maubenge. He invited her in, and ordered his wife to close all the doors and windows. Then he stirred up his big fire and proceeded to broil his visitor. The police arrived in time to prevent her from being cooked.

During the seven days ending Friday, May 8, seven steamers arrived at New Orleans from the West, with thirty-nine barges in tow. These fleets brought 1,405,350 bushels of corn and wheat in bulk—an average of 36,000 bushels or over 1,000 tons for each barge. In addition to this quantity of grain they also brought over 8,000 tons of sack grain, flour, oil cake and other merchandise. The New Orleans papers are, naturally enough, delighted with this exhibit, and regard it as only the beginning of an immense grain trade for that city, made possible by the success of the Ende Jetties, by which steamships drawing twenty-seven feet of water can come up to New Orleans to load.

COWPENS.  
THE BATTLE MONUMENT UNVEILED AT SPARTANBURG.

Correspondence Columbia Register.  
SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 10, 1881.  
Spartanburg is all alive to-day, and her people, as well as the visitors who are pouring in from all directions, are filled with enthusiasm in anticipation of the celebration of the battle of Cowpens. The monument stands in the public square, in front of the Court House, and between it and the Court House is the stand from which the speaking is to take place. The stand is a substantial wooden covered platform, with a tier of seats back of the speakers. East of the monument and stand is a frame work of scaffolding, capable of accommodating several hundred persons. The drape for the monument is the same which was used to veil the Farragut monument, at Washington, and consists of two naval flags, so arranged as to fall gracefully around the statue, and to come away readily at the proper time. A number of flags are placed around the monument, so as to display, when lighted, the names of Morgan, Pickens, Washington and Howard, one on each of the four sides. Over the public square is suspended a large eagle, made entirely of immortelles, and presented for this occasion by friends in New York, of Col. J. H. Hunt, of Spartanburg.

The monument and stand are tastefully decorated with evergreens and United States flags, and flags are displayed in various buildings. An immense United States flag is suspended across the public square by a wire stretched from the Merchants Hotel to the Central Hotel.

THE BATTLE OF COWPENS  
was fought on January 17, 1881. In the latter part of the year of South Carolina was truly lamentable. The State was overrun by the British and Tories, and there was no organized resistance to the British arms in the lower part of the State, except such as was offered by the persistent attacks of the followers of Marion and Sumter. The cause of the Americans seemed to be hopeless, and the British and Tories were growing more and more bold and cruel until the tide of war was turned by the decisive battle at King's Mountain in October. Late in December, General Morgan was sent to operate between Pacolet and Broad Rivers and strike the heart of the British and Tories. On the 14th, he received intelligence that Cornwallis and Tarleton were in motion to dislodge him; he abandoned that position and on the evening of the 16th went into camp at the Cowpens, called Hannah's Cowpens, because a man by the name of Hannah kept his cows there. An armed force of about 1,000 men, including the Continental Congress, and the character of the Western prairies, the young growth of timber being frequently destroyed by fires, and grass being abundant, so that it was a favorite grazing place for cattle.

Tarleton supposed that Morgan was retreating, followed him eagerly and anticipated a easy victory. About sunrise of the 17th he attacked the American camp and found out the error. The action lasted about an hour, and resulted in the famous and decisive victory we are now celebrating. The muster-rolls of the American army are so imperfect, and the militia were collected so hurriedly that it is impossible to get an exact number on their side. Still the most reasonable estimate is 850 men, more than half of whom were untrained militia. The British had 1,100, all of whom were choice and trained troops. They had a superior force of cavalry and two pieces of artillery. Their loss was at least 80 killed, 190 wounded and 600 captured, together with their pieces of artillery 35 wagons, 75 negroes, 100 horses, and most of their baggage. Our loss was about 12 killed and 80 wounded. The Cowpens is in the upper edge of Spartanburg County and very near the North Carolina line. The battle field is sixteen miles Northeast of Spartanburg. It has never been cleared and the battle, and a good many of the old trees which were there when the battle was fought are there still; but a dense undergrowth has sprung up so that one cannot see through it now, whereas the view was comparatively unobstructed then.

THE NEW MONUMENT.  
The public square in Spartanburg, where the monument stands, will hereafter be known as "Morgan Square." This granite column is erected by the old Thirteen States and Tennessee, and cost, with foundation and erection, about \$5,000. Ex-Captain Courtenay, of the Washington Light Infantry, now Mayor of Charleston, presided at the dedication of the monument on the 10th of January, 1881, and has voluntarily undergone an amount of labor the past fifteen months in correspondence and arranging general details which could not have been compensated in money. The motive for this gratuitous service was the reunion of the "Old Thirteen" and the old of South Carolina, the promotion of kindly feeling among all sections of the Union, and the public recognition of the patriotic and successful services of Daniel Morgan, one of the first and the last of the war for Independence, whose monument has been strangely overlooked in the past, and as well, doing honor to the gallant Howard, of the old Maryland Line, the great cavalry leader, William Washington, and the indefatigable Andrew Pickens, the leader of the up-country South Carolina Rebels, and reviving in the minds of the people the glories of this field and the patriotism of the armies who won the fight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.  
This memorial is designed in a simple and unpretentious style, which is certainly in keeping with the character of the hero of the fight, while the sturdy dignity of the architectural portion of the design is calculated to arouse in the minds of those who behold it, that veneration and respect and quiet admiration for its proportions, which the Doric order always commands.

The monument is properly divided into three distinct parts, viz.: The base, the shaft, and the statue, which stands upon its base.

The base, which is octagonal in plan, is composed of four members. The base proper, a complete octagon, is in two pieces, and is the only portion of the monument containing a perpendicular joint; all the other separate members being in one piece; this base is eleven feet in diameter, and one and one-half feet thick.

The sub-base is in one piece of stone eight feet and three inches in diameter; a "wash" of about one inch in height is cut on the base and sub-base, forming a bevelled face from the outer edge of the sub-base to the die-block, as well, dovetailed, although a utilitarian feature, by anticipating as it were the taper of the die-block, avoid the violent contrast which would otherwise exist between perfectly square corners, and the softer outline of the die-block. The die-block (resting immediately upon the sub-base) is at the bottom five and one-half feet in diameter; it is four and one-half feet in height to the architrave, and tapers to a

diameter of four and two-thirds feet at that point. The architrave which finishes the base is composed of three members—the cavette, fillet and level, a common but appropriate combination, and in keeping with the simple character of the monument terminates and the shaft begins. The shaft, a simple truncated cone, three feet and two-thirds in diameter at the base, and three feet and one-third at the point of junction with the cap, is little less than three diameters high, crowned with a moulded cap, in which the strict severity of the Doric has given place to a freer mode of treatment; inasmuch as in this case the mouldings are much lighter, and the number of the members greater; the members composing the capital are a counter-sunk fillet or cincture; an elongated cavette carved with the usual leaf and dart; a fillet, an ogee, (the largest member) the whole terminated by the square abacus, which is four feet and five inches across. From the ground to the top of the abacus is twenty-one feet. The whole is surmounted by a bronze statue 9 feet in height, of Gen. Morgan, dressed in the hunting shirt of the old time, with the outer skin of a deer draped over his shoulders, and a sword in his right hand, which is raised to the height of the breast, (the hand seems to be clenched,) while the right arm is drawn slightly back, with the elbow slightly bent, and the right hand firmly grasping a sword, the scabbard of which swings over the left hip. The face is the ground; the left arm, being represented as smooth shaven the very marked features of the countenance are therefore displayed. The whole attitude is expressive of action, while the position of the hands and firm expression of the countenance, indicating the gestures with which a positive man emphasizes his commands, leaves no doubt that whatever was ordered was obeyed. Still life is a term which may very well be applied to this figure, which in common with the figure of Shakespeare by Mr. Ward, in the New York Central Park, is fascinating in the easy grace of the attitude, the latter representing the great poet standing quietly, and expressive of calm, serene and undisturbed. The figure of the hero of the battle of Cowpens is a slight mound prepared for it. The inscriptions are cast in bronze panels, and with the grey granite of the column, and Morgan Statue, are indestructible. In the face toward the battle field is the general inscription, to wit:

TO  
THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS,  
who  
on the Field of Cowpens  
January 17th, 1781,  
fought victoriously  
for  
The Right of Self Government  
and  
Civil Liberty.

We enjoy the result of their toil and sacrifice; let us emulate their fortitude and virtue.

This Column is erected by the  
States of  
New Hampshire, Massachusetts,  
Connecticut, Rhode Island,  
New York, New Jersey,  
Pennsylvania, Delaware,  
Maryland, North Carolina,  
Virginia, Georgia,  
and South Carolina.  
THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES,  
and  
The State of Tennessee,  
1881.

And, below, in the sub-base, the following inscription:

The Unanimous Resolve  
of  
Congress of the United States,  
and  
Face of  
GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN,  
The Hero of Cowpens, who, on the Field,  
was victorious  
in the great cause of  
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

On the reverse side the inscription from the Southern States—

One hundred years ago  
the men of  
the North and the South  
fought together  
for the independence  
and cemented the Union of the  
AMERICAN STATES.  
The bond that then bound them  
together is the  
Bond of their fellow-countrymen  
to-day.

The common country  
they created is the heritage of all  
their sons.

The perpetuation of the Republic  
of our Fathers is the  
safety and  
honor of North and South,  
Alike the sentiment and duty of all  
the States.

ESTO PERPETUA.

Is displayed, and below, in the sub-base, the following:

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY,  
to whose custody  
The Widow of Col. William Washington  
Committed this Battle Flag,  
Projected this Memorial Column and  
participated in its dedication,  
again unfurling

The glorious Standard,  
Which at Eutaw shone so bright,  
And, as a dazzling meteor, swept  
Thru' the Cowpens deadly fight.

In the corresponding panels are the  
inscriptions of the Middle States:

1781.  
ONE PEOPLE.  
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,  
NO EAST, NO WEST,  
A COMMON INTEREST.  
ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.  
1881.  
AS IT WAS, SO EVER LET IT BE.

On the reverse side the inscription of  
the New England States:

N. H.—MASS.—R. I.—CONN.

TO  
PATRIOTISM AND THE BRAVE.

FOREVER  
IN THE PAST IS SACRIFICE,  
IN THE FUTURE,  
PROGRESS.

UNION AND LIBERTY.

## THE UNVEILING.

The following young ladies will unveil the monument: Miss Eugenia H. Pickens, of Edgefield; Miss Grace Graham, of New Bedford; Miss Hattie S. Brown, of Winnsboro; Miss Clarice W. Colton, of Spartanburg City; Miss Sallie B. James and Miss Kate C. Smith, of Spartanburg; Miss Pickens is the great-granddaughter of Col. Andrew Pickens, who fought in this battle, and was afterwards promoted to Brigadier General, and had a sword voted to him by Congress. Her grand-father was Andrew Pickens, Governor of South Carolina, in 1816, and afterwards Governor of Alabama. She is the daughter of an only unmarried daughter of Governor F. W. Pickens, who was a member of Congress from South Carolina at the age of twenty-five, and served in that capacity for ten years, was then appointed United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and afterwards Governor of the Territory of Florida for the first two years after secession.

Miss Graham is a lineal descendant of General Morgan.

Misses Brown and Colton are collateral descendants of General Morgan. Miss James is a descendant of Captain John Collins, who fought in this battle. Miss Smith is the daughter of a soldier of the two years after secession.

RELIQS OF THE REVOLUTION.  
1. Col. Wm. Washington's crimson silk battle flag, first displayed in the victorious charge at Cowpens 17th January 1881—will be the Colors of the Day, borne by the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, Captain George D. Bryan, commanding, under escort of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. Troops, General C. I. Walker, commanding.

2. The Crimson sash of Col. Wm. Washington, will be worn by his great-grandson, John R. Washington, Jr., of the staff of General H. I. Hunt, U. S. A., the Reviewing Officer of the Day.

3. The sword voted by the Congress of the United States to Col. Andrew Pickens, and which he carried to the battle of Cowpens, will be worn by his great-grandson, Col. S. B. Pickens, of South Carolina.

4. The Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Chaplain of the W. L. I., will, on this occasion, a Book of Common Prayer, printed in Edinburgh, in 1768, by Alexander Knox, and the Rev. J. M. McCall, of the Book of Psalms and a portion of the New Testament. "It was picked up on the field of Cowpens by Jesse Brown Lassiter, Miller's Ferry P. O., Florida."

5. A small drum, used at Cowpens by the Georgia Battalion moving on to the capture of the Georgia Historical Society, will be used to beat the assembly.

6. A Silver Watch, with "Ben Duncan's name engraved in it; presented to Mr. Maybin, of Newberry County, S. C. and still in the possession of his descendants, and in running order.

There are quite a number of lesser articles, Powder Horns, Bullet Pouches, Swords, etc., expected to be brought there for exhibition.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

From the Greenville Daily News.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 12.  
During the day and night before yesterday, and the early part of yesterday itself, every train that rolled into the depot was crowded with people who streamed from the cars and scattered in all directions, to the public square, to see the unveiling of the battle of Cowpens monument, which was to be held at that time. The public square was literally alive with visitors. From a slight elevation the ground could be seen for a considerable distance, moving masses of people being in every direction; and the fluttering drapery of the women and the frequent flash and color of uniforms relieving the effect, and the gayety of the most animated and pleasant of the day. The beauty of the spectacle was of course enhanced by the brilliant hues of the flags and banners fluttering in all directions. Towering above all was the monument with its proportions hidden by a large United States flag. A line was stretched across the public square, from which the speakers, drummers and flag-bearers by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, the centre being occupied by a large United States flag that almost swept the ground. From another line behind this one was suspended a large eagle grasping a shield, the figure being composed of small flags, and the happy people. (Renewed cheering.) This is not only our duty, as citizens, but should be our highest aim as patriots. To perform this duty, to cheer this aspiration, is not in the slightest degree inconsistent with the political views of the South, held in the past, for the desire of Providence has made us all one people. This broad land from the lakes of the far North to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, is our country, our home, and it behooves us to build up its prosperity, to defend its honor and to maintain its liberties. We should strive to make this day a day of patriotic teaching, and to the young and worthy of our descendants to whom we shall leave it. The great questions which aroused such bitter discord and brought so much suffering on the country are forever settled, (cheers) and political wisdom as well as patriotism demand that the country be united, and the engaged should be buried with only (applause) Looking back to the past only to gain experience from its errors, to draw inspiration from its patriotic teaching, let us turn our faces resolutely and steadily to the future, determined with God's help to make that future bright with the blessings of religion, education, peace and liberty can bestow" (cheers). Continuing, Senator Hampton alluded to the example of the revolution, and said that no names of that war occupied a more illustrious place in the history of that country than those of the heroes who fought the momentous battle of Cowpens. He then described the importance of the battle, not given it by the numbers engaged but by the importance of the result. Throughout the country gloom and despair were everywhere, and the situation of the patriots seemed desperate. Charleston had fallen on the 12th of May, and the Southern army with Gates had been defeated at Camden, Sumter's troops surprised and dispersed by Tarleton. To aid the Southern cause in its dire distress the brave soldier Daniel Morgan had offered his sword. His example was an encouragement to others, and he was followed by many brave men. When he was removed to the Valley of Virginia, where by industry and thrift he obtained a farm of his own and educated himself when only a boy in years. History told of no instance where inflexible devotion, high courage and strong will won for a man more honorable position than this humble warrior. His first appearance as a soldier was as a teamster with Braddock, from which position he rose by his talents and courage to a captaincy, and led his rifle company 600 miles to Boston without losing a man. In the assaults on Quebec, under Arnold, he was wounded, but he was not in the line; his higher position, and by Washington's recommendation he was made Colonel of a Rifle regiment, one of the finest in the army. Retiring from ill health, he was reinstated immediately when he heard of the

defeat of Gates, and soon after he was made a Brigadier General of a corps composed of 320 Marylanders, 200 Virginians and 80 cavalry under Col. Washington. The volunteer troops of Davidson, of North Carolina, and the militia of Sumter were given the honor of the battle was joined by 200 mounted militia, and on the 22d of January, Tarleton was ordered by Cornwallis, then at Winnsboro, to follow up Morgan and protect Ninety Six. Tarleton and Cornwallis arranged to make a joint attack on Morgan.

On the 17th Tarleton crossed the Pacolet, and Morgan retired to a position where he could give battle without being surrounded. He camped at the Cowpens on the night of the 16th, and was hotly followed by Tarleton, who supposed his object was to force across Broad River. Relying on his troops, and knowing Cornwallis was only a few miles away, Morgan determined to fight.

After describing the battle-field and the disposition of the troops, Senator Hampton went on to relate the circumstances of the fight.

The whole force of the Americans was 850, and that of the British from 1,100 to 1,150. A graphic description was given of the attack, cavalry charges on either side, and the maneuvers of the British to turn the American flanks, and of the Americans to counteract the effort, and of the final repulse of the British with heavy loss.

The victory of Cowpens was one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war, and its announcement gave universal joy throughout the country. It was there that the tide turned in our favor. Except at Guilford that tide flowed steadily to the arms of the young Republic until the crowning victory of Yorktown. By this battle the British evacuated the South, and the control of North and South Carolina and Georgia, but put on the offensive, and forced to a series of retreats that made Yorktown possible.

Before mentioning the brave men whose names were mentioned in the reports, Senator Hampton paid a glowing tribute to the private soldiers under whose tattered jackets oftentimes beat a heart as true and glowed a patriotism as pure as that beneath the braided coat of the officer, and alluded to the hard fate that excluded him who bore the heat and burden of war from his glory until the final judgment, when the names of the private soldiers, over whom the eternal mountains stand as mountains, would be found in letters of living light. (Cheers.) The names of the distinguished officers of the action, Col. John Eager Howard, of the Maryland line, Col. Andrew Pickens, and Col. Wm. Washington were mentioned. In connection with the latter he called attention to the fact that the same flag that streamed in bold defiance over the men who fought at Cowpens was here to-day, under the same skies and amid the same hills.

At the conclusion of Senator Hampton's address Capt. James Simons read, and did full justice to, a ballad: "The Blue Hen's Chickens," which was received with laughter and applause.

Massachusetts, representing the New England States, was next introduced, and delivered a most finished and appropriate oration, many passages of which moved the crowd to prolonged cheering.

Mr. Higginson was followed by Hon. Wm. H. Francis, of New Jersey, who delivered a happy little address, which was enthusiastically received and freely applauded.

Senator Hampton stated that he had a message of regret from President Garfield at his inability to attend, and expressing the hope that the people of South Carolina would not forget him when they next have great celebration. (Cheers for the President.)

The young ladies appointed for the purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the magnificent statue stood revealed in all simple grandeur of conception and perfection of execution, before the cheering crowd.

"Distinct as the billows,  
Yet close as the sea."

(Prolonged cheers.) That is the mission that should inspire the heart of every patriot, and the devotion of every citizen represented here, have done me the great honor to delegate me to speak for them on this occasion, and in their behalf I declare solemnly that it is their purpose, their wish, their hope to make and keep our whole country great and prosperous, honored at home, respected abroad—the land of the free and the happy people. (Renewed cheering.) This is not only our duty, as citizens, but should be our highest aim as patriots. To perform this duty, to cheer this aspiration, is not in the slightest degree inconsistent with the political views of the South, held in the past, for the desire of Providence has made us all one people. This broad land from the lakes of the far North to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, is our country, our home, and it behooves us to build up its prosperity, to defend its honor and to maintain its liberties. We should strive to make this day a day of patriotic teaching, and to the young and worthy of our descendants to whom we shall leave it. The great questions which aroused such bitter discord and brought so much suffering on the country are forever settled, (cheers) and political wisdom as well as patriotism demand that the country be united, and the engaged should be buried with only (applause) Looking back to the past only to gain experience from its errors, to draw inspiration from its patriotic teaching, let us turn our faces resolutely and steadily to the future, determined with God's help to make that future bright with the blessings of religion, education, peace and liberty can bestow" (cheers). Continuing, Senator Hampton alluded to the example of the revolution, and said that no names of that war occupied a more illustrious place in the history of that country than those of the heroes who fought the momentous battle of Cowpens. He then described the importance of the battle, not given it by the numbers engaged but by the importance of the result. Throughout the country gloom and despair were everywhere, and the situation of the patriots seemed desperate. Charleston had fallen on the 12th of May, and the Southern army with Gates had been defeated at Camden, Sumter's troops surprised and dispersed by Tarleton. To aid the Southern cause in its dire distress the brave soldier Daniel Morgan had offered his sword. His example was an encouragement to others, and he was followed by many brave men. When he was removed to the Valley of Virginia, where by industry and thrift he obtained a farm of his own and educated himself when only a boy in years. History told of no instance where inflexible devotion, high courage and strong will won for a man more honorable position than this humble warrior. His first appearance as a soldier was as a teamster with Braddock, from which position he rose by his talents and courage to a captaincy, and led his rifle company 600 miles to Boston without losing a man. In the assaults on Quebec, under Arnold, he was wounded, but he was not in the line; his higher position, and by Washington's recommendation he was made Colonel of a Rifle regiment, one of the finest in the army. Retiring from ill health, he was reinstated immediately when he heard of the

defeat of Gates, and soon after he was made a Brigadier General of a corps composed of 320 Marylanders, 200 Virginians and 80 cavalry under Col. Washington. The volunteer troops of Davidson, of North Carolina, and the militia of Sumter were given the honor of the battle was joined by 200 mounted militia, and on the 22d of January, Tarleton was ordered by Cornwallis, then at Winnsboro, to follow up Morgan and protect Ninety Six. Tarleton and Cornwallis arranged to make a joint attack on Morgan.

On the 17th Tarleton crossed the Pacolet, and Morgan retired to a position where he could give battle without being surrounded. He camped at the Cowpens on the night of the 16th, and was hotly followed by Tarleton, who supposed his object was to force across Broad River. Relying on his troops, and knowing Cornwallis was only a few miles away, Morgan determined to fight.

After describing the battle-field and the disposition of the troops, Senator Hampton went on to relate the circumstances of the fight.

The whole force of the Americans was 850, and that of the British from 1,100 to 1,150. A graphic description was given of the attack, cavalry charges on either side, and the maneuvers of the British to turn the American flanks, and of the Americans to counteract the effort, and of the final repulse of the British with heavy loss.

The victory of Cowpens was one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war, and its announcement gave universal joy throughout the country. It was there that the tide turned in our favor. Except at Guilford that tide flowed steadily to the arms of the young Republic until the crowning victory of Yorktown. By this battle the British evacuated the South, and the control of North and South Carolina and Georgia, but put on the offensive, and forced to a series of retreats that made Yorktown possible.

Before mentioning the brave men whose names were mentioned in the reports, Senator Hampton paid a glowing tribute to the private soldiers under whose tattered jackets oftentimes beat a heart as true and glowed a patriotism as pure as that beneath the braided coat of the officer, and alluded to the hard fate that excluded him who bore the heat and burden of war from his glory until the final judgment, when the names of the private soldiers, over whom the eternal mountains stand as mountains, would be found in letters of living light. (Cheers.) The names of the distinguished officers of the action, Col. John Eager Howard, of the Maryland line, Col. Andrew Pickens, and Col. Wm. Washington were mentioned. In connection with the latter he called attention to the fact that the same flag that streamed in bold defiance over the men who fought at Cowpens was here to-day, under the same skies and amid the same hills.

At the conclusion of Senator Hampton's address Capt. James Simons read, and did full justice to, a ballad: "The Blue Hen's Chickens," which was received with laughter and applause.

Massachusetts, representing the New England States, was next introduced, and delivered a most finished and appropriate oration, many passages of which moved the crowd to prolonged cheering.

Mr. Higginson was followed by Hon. Wm. H. Francis, of New Jersey, who delivered a happy little address, which was enthusiastically received and freely applauded.

Senator Hampton stated that he had a message of regret from President Garfield at his inability to attend, and expressing the hope that the people of South Carolina would not forget him when they next have great celebration. (Cheers for the President.)

The young ladies appointed for the purpose then pulled at the ropes, and the magnificent statue stood revealed in all simple grandeur of conception and perfection of execution, before the cheering crowd.

General Morgan's Account of the Battle of Cowpens.

CAMP NEAR CAPE CREEK,  
(January 19th, 1781).

DEAR SIR:—The troops I have the honor to command have gained a complete victory over a detachment from the British army commanded by Lieut. Col. Tarleton. The action was fought on the 17th inst. about sunrise, at a place called the Cowpens, near Pacolet river. On the 14th, having received certain information that the British army was in motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intention of dislodging us, I abandoned my encampments at Greenville, and moved on to the 18th inst. I took possession of a post about seven miles from the Cherokee Ford on Broad river. My former position subjected me at once to the operations of Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarleton, and in case of a defeat, my retreat would have been cut off. My situation at the Cowpens enabled me to improve any advantages I might gain, and to provide better for my own security, should I be unfortunate. These reasons induced me to take this post, notwithstanding it had the appearance of a retreat. On the evening of the 16th inst. the British army moved on to the post before daylight, one of my scouts informed me that they had advanced within five miles of our camp. On this information, the necessary dispositions were made; and from the alacrity of the troops, we were soon prepared to receive them.

The light infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Howard, and the Virginia militia, under Major Triplett, were formed on a rising ground. The third regiment of dragoons, consisting of eighty men under the command of Lieut. Col. Hargis, were posted in their rear, as not to be injured by the enemy's fire and yet be able to charge the enemy, should an occasion offer. The volunteers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, under the command of Colonel Pickens, were posted to guard the flanks. Major McDowell of the North Carolina volunteers was posted on the right flank, in front of the line one hundred and fifty yards, and Major Cunningham, of the Georgia volunteers, on the left, at the same distance in front. Colonels Branner and Thomas, of the South Carolinians, on the right of Major McDowell, and Col. Hays and McCall, of the same corps, on the left of Major Cunningham. Captains Tate and Buchanan, with the Augusta riflemen were to support the right of the line. The enemy drew up in one line four hundred yards in front of our advanced corps. The first battalion of the 7th regiment was opposed to our right; the 7th regiment to our left; the 1st and 2nd regiments to our centre, and two light companies, one hundred men each, on the flanks. In their front moved on two field pieces, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton with two hundred and eighty cavalry,

was posted in the rear of his line. The disposition being thus made, small parties of riflemen were detached to skirmish with the enemy, on which their whole line advanced with the greatest impetuosity, shouting as they advanced. Majors McDowell and Cunningham gave them a heavy fire and retreated to the regiments intended for their support. The whole of Colonel Pickens's command then kept up a fire by regiments, retreating agreeably to their orders. When the enemy advanced to our line, they received a well directed and incessant fire; but their numbers being superior to ours, they gained our flanks, which obliged us to change our position. We retreated in good order about fifty paces, formed, advanced on the enemy and gave them a brisk fire, which threw them into disorder. Lieut. Col. Howard observing this, ordered the line to charge bayonets, which was done with such address that the enemy fled with the utmost precipitation. Lieut. Col. Washington discovering that the cavalry were cutting down our riflemen on the left, charged them with such firmness as obliged them to retire in confusion. The enemy were entirely routed, and the pursuit continued for upwards of twenty miles.

Our loss is very inconsiderable, not having more than twelve killed and